



FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1874.

NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

The House Committee on Naval Affairs will visit the Naval School at Annapolis to-day for the purpose of inquiring into the course of study pursued, and the methods of enforcing discipline in use in that institution. The Secretary of the Navy is determined to put down "bazing," and he asks the assistance of Congress.

In the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, at Louisville, a resolution was adopted yesterday directing the appointing of a committee, to consist of one clergyman from each Annual Conference, to investigate the case of the Rev. Lorenzo Dow Huston, expelled from the Baltimore Conference a year since for immoral conduct.

The consolidation of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain and Cairo and Fulton Railroads has been fully effected and a new board of directors elected.

The citizens of Philadelphia have contributed over \$18,000 to the sufferers by the Mississippi floods.

Schuyler Colfax delivered an address at the dedication of an Odd Fellows' Hall in Elyria, Ohio, yesterday.

Ex-President Johnson addressed the citizens of Nashville in the public square last evening upon the financial condition of the State.

Mr. Wm. E. Dodge was yesterday re-elected President of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, May 7.—In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to George Anderson, member for Glasgow, Hon. Robt. Bourke, under secretary for the foreign department, said Her Majesty's government desires the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, and is ready to receive overtures to that end, but none such have as yet been received.

Mr. Bourke also, in reply to Sir Henry Wolf said the present government had not considered it their duty to take steps to carry into execution the sixth clause of the treaty of Washington.

In reply to Mr. Julian Goldsmid, Sir C. B. Adderly, president of the Board of Trade, stated that Mr. Tyler, the government inspector attached to the Board of Trade, was going to America on two years' leave of absence to examine into the affairs of the Erie railroad, but the arrangement was a private one of which the government was not officially cognizant.

Mr. Goldsmid gave notice that he would call the attention of the House to the matter.

The coal miners of Durham have yielded to the terms of the employers, and the strike has ended.

The fire on the American steamship Ohio at Liverpool has been extinguished. Her cargo is much damaged.

MADRID, May 7.—Castelar has tendered his congratulations to Marshal Serrano on his success in the north of Spain. Replying to the congratulations of the provincial deputations Marshal Serrano said the Carlist movement was only shaken, not vanquished entirely. Don Carlos has issued a proclamation to his followers expressing confidence that his cause will eventually triumph.

Fraternal Greetings.

The following telegrams have passed between the Methodist Protestant Conference now in session at Lynchburg, and the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South at Louisville:

LYNCHBURG, VA., May 4, 1874.
To the Bishop and Members of the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, greeting.

Dear Brethren—By order and in behalf of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church now in session, we salute you in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ and of our common Methodism, praying that Divine wisdom may preside over your deliberations, and that great peace and prosperity may prevail in all your borders.

Yours, in Christ Jesus Our Lord,
L. W. BATES, President.

A. C. HARRIS, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 5, 1874.
To the Rev. L. W. Bates, President of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, Lynchburg, Va.:

By order of the General Conference, and in behalf of the Bishops of the M. E. Church South, we beg to state that the communication of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, tending their fraternal greetings, has been received with profound satisfaction. We cordially reciprocate the feelings of brotherly regard, and pray that God's blessings may rest abundantly upon your deliberations and communion.

W. M. WIGHTMAN, President.

THOS. O. SUMMERS, Secretary.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday, a memorial from the printers of Washington city was presented protesting against the passage of the bill to reduce the wages of employees in the Government Printing Office. Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House bill making appropriations for the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi. An amendment was reported in the nature of an additional section making an appropriation of \$100,000, and authorizing the Secretary of War to issue to the sufferers food and disused army clothing up to the first of September next, and the Secretary of War is required to report his action under the bill to Congress. The bill, thus amended, was passed. Mr. Fenton made an effort to get his bill for the regulation of the Customs Service before the Senate, but after some discussion it was referred to the Finance Committee.

In the House of Representatives the consideration of the Centennial bill was resumed. After a half dozen speeches had been made in its favor, a vote was taken on a motion to engross the bill for a third reading, and it was rejected by a vote of 92 yeas to 138 nays. A motion to reconsider was carried, and a motion to send the bill back to the committee was pending when the House adjourned.

THE FISH SEASON.—The fishing in the Potomac, by the large seines, ceases, according to law, on the 10th of May, after which the small streams that put into the Potomac are only fished. There have been great failures heretofore, but we fear this will prove more disastrous than previous failures. A month ago it gave promise of being the best for many a year. The cause has been two-fold. The spring has been backward, and next the high, cold winds, and low temperature, have kept the fish from running in large numbers. The quality caught has been excellent. Indeed we don't think we have ever had larger and fatter herring and shad in our market. Scarcely has so boisterous a month of April been known by our fishermen. We hope that they may have found some compensation in the fact that the prices of fish have ranged tolerably high this season, certainly from thirty to forty per cent. higher than last year. The same complaint reaches us from all fisheries North as far as the Hudson.—Fredericksburg Herald.

CAMP MEETING.—It is rumored that a camp meeting under the auspices of the M. E. Church South, will be held near Woodgrove on the lands of Henry Heaton esq. The camp ground will be contiguous to the depot of the Washington and Ohio Railroad at Round Hill to which point the road will be completed by that time.—Loudoun Enterprise.

Letter from Rappahannock.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

WOODVILLE, RAPPAHANNOCK CO., VA.—The dead body of James Clarke, son of Mr. A. Clarke, twenty-eight years old, was found on the Blue Ridge, two miles from Brownstown, half way between Front Royal and Washington, on Saturday last, by Mr. Frank Miller, Justice Thomas B. Massie, with Dr. John Browning, of Flint Hill, as surgeon, summoned a jury, and the following facts were developed as to the cause of the violent death of the young man: Two months ago young Clarke sold a horse to some party in Front Royal, and on Tuesday last he left the latter place where he had gone to collect the money (\$80) for the horse. Sometime in the afternoon of that day he started on his return to his home in this county in a very intoxicated condition, and a few days afterwards his body was found. Dr. Browning made a close examination of the body, but failed to find any evidence of violence or trace of poison, and the evidence produced from the examination of witnesses led to the conclusion that death resulted from the effects of the liquor and the severe cold of Tuesday night, and the verdict of the inquest was so rendered. A bottle full of whiskey was found on the body just as it had been handed him in Front Royal, and no evidence of having been robbed was discovered. After having walked the ten miles it is thought he was overcome by fatigue and the liquor, and setting down by the path fell asleep and was frozen.

A large number of dogs have been killed in the neighborhood of Sperryville and Washington from fear of hydrophobia; some of them having been bitten by mad dogs. In this connection I give what may be valuable information as a preventive of this dreadful disease. Mr. William Browning, whose long experience and sound judgment (and who is one of our best citizens) entitle the remedy to a trial. Mr. B. has implicit faith in it, and we trust it may prove useful to all who wish to save their dogs and at the same time prevent the possibility of their going mad. There is at the root of the dog's tongue, and underneath it, a small worm-like substance of white color, and it is the removal of this that insures the impossibility of the dog from rabies afterwards. The operation is very simple, and in a few days the dog is well. The mouth of the dog is widely opened and a piece of wood introduced; the tongue is then pulled out as far as possible, and the operator having previously provided himself with a common awl seizes hold of the worm-like substance and with the awl detaches it with a quick movement, the worm easily detaching itself from the flesh. Dogs thus treated, "worming them," as it is called, will not go mad, and our informers remember when a pack of hounds "wormed" were set upon a mad dog in several instances and killed by them at the command of the owner, and though bitten, no one of them became rabid. The preventive is simple and may be good; and, although new to us, has been practiced here by some of the older hunters and owners of hounds. We shall be glad to hear of its being generally introduced, and if it proves as valuable as represented to us, it will be good news to the owners of dogs.

The continued rains will delay corn planting a month later than usual, not an acre having yet been planted.

John A. Browning, an old subscriber to your paper, had six of his sheep lately killed by dogs. What a blessing it would be if some remedy could be found to prevent dogs from killing sheep. Just now the dog is creating considerable anxiety with us from his sheep killing habits and his tendency to go mad, and as we have thousands of them with us, the anxiety is general.

Rev. Mr. Frothingham preached a sermon last Sunday in New York on the question of cremation. He showed that the interment of the dead was a custom derived from the Jews, who made the graves sacred places. People cling to the graves of their dead friends almost as closely as to their living friends. Cremation, however, was as old and as grand as any other method. The Greeks had their sacred fire, and the practice is known to have prevailed among the aborigines of North America. Cremation conduces to the health of the living, and we substituted pure ashes for the festering mound.

We learn that the School Trustees of Fredericksburg have received \$600 from the Peabody Fund, for the graded school now in operation in that town.

This week's number of Littell's Living Age has been received with a very interesting table of contents.

The communication in to-day's Gazette is from J. E. Blenheim, a young colored man who is a member of the Senior Law Class of Howard University, and a resident of the 4th Ward of this city.

DIED.

On Friday, May 8, 1874, WILLIAM H. GLOVER, aged 63 years. His funeral will take place from his late residence, 238 Wilkes street, at 8 o'clock, Monday, May 11, 1874. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On Friday morning, May 8, 1874, EDITH MASTERS, daughter of W. H. and Anna E. Marbury, aged 7 years. The funeral will take place to-morrow [Saturday] afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of her parents.

In Washington, on the morning of the 7th instant, at 8 o'clock, JOHN I. HILL, aged thirty-two years.

B. U. (H. F.) C. A.

All members of the Grand Circle are requested to attend a meeting of the Circle to be held at their hall this [Friday] evening, May 8th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for attending the funeral of our late brother, W. H. Glover. By order of

ROBT. E. WADE, G. C. W.

ALFRED J. MARSHALL, G. S. K.

Jefferson Circle, No. 2 B. U. (H. F.) C. A. All members of Jefferson Circle, No. 2 B. U. (H. F.) C. A., are requested to meet at their hall this evening, at 8 o'clock, May 8th, 1874, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of our late brother, W. H. Glover. By order of

JOHN R. GRAY, C. W.

ALFRED J. MARSHALL, H. S. K.

NOTICE.—All members of Martha Washington H. C. No. 1, of Virginia, are respectfully requested to attend a meeting of the Home to be held in their hall this evening, May 8th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for attending the funeral of our late brother W. H. Glover. A full attendance requested. By order of

ELIZABETH HAYDEN, G. W.

A. J. MARSHALL, R.

I. O. O. F.—The members of Potomac Lodge, No. 35, are requested to attend on Friday night, the 8th instant, at 8 o'clock. Business of great importance will be considered. my 7-2t

B. F. PEAKE, Secretary.

THE FENCE LAW.—Election Notice.—As the election to be held on the 25th of May, for county officers, a poll will be opened and the votes taken upon the question of the repeal of the present Fence Law. Mr. Oves Potter has been appointed commissioner at Accotink, and Geo. Kiston at Fullmans for this purpose.

E. E. ALSON, Clerk Mt. Vernon Township, Fairfax county, Va. Fairfax co., ap 29—law 44

NO MORE DIRT, GREASE OR STAINS.

USE THE FRENCH PAINT POWDER.

Try it and be convinced of its merits. WATER COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS and CROQUET, at all prices, wholesale and retail. my 7-2m

A. H. NOTT & BRO.

"The Judges Should be Elected by the People."

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

As the columns of your valuable paper are always open for the impartial discussion of matters which are of interest to us I propose to make a few observations upon the "election of the judges by the people."

"Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," is the formula of the declaration. All power is inherent in the people, respond the American constitutions.

This is the great principle upon which our government is organized; and to carry the same into effect practically the government is divided into three great branches called the co-ordinate powers of government. Co-ordinate, from the Latin *co*, for *com*, and *ordinatus*, perfect participation of *ordinare*, meaning to regulate; equal in rank or order; not subordinate.

And these three great co-ordinate powers are the legislative, executive, and judiciary—powers which are of the same rank and degree. The question now resolves itself into this: The people vote for the officers of two of these branches, to wit: The legislative and executive; and I propose to confine my observations more directly to the election by the people of the remaining branch, to wit: The judiciary. The authors of the Federalist, Hamilton, Madison and Jay, were opposed to the election of the judges by the people, for the reasons mainly that it would degrade the dignity of the bench by connecting it so directly with politics; and that those who were most competent to fill the position of judges would be those whose reservedness of manners would make them unpopular with the people, and thereby deprive them from securing an election to the position which they were most competent to fill.

But their ideas in regard to this subject have proven themselves to be delusive and not warranted by facts.

It is obvious that centralization of power verges upon the monarchical theory of government, for as the judiciary is conducted now under the appointive system, it is not independent, or equal to the other two powers; but is dependent upon them for its very existence; when from the intention of the fathers it is evident that they desired it to be as perfectly independent as either of the others, and not fettered and destroyed by them.

These three great powers of the government should be of the same rank and degree; but they cannot be of the same rank and degree if one is dependent for its very existence upon another.

And Montesquieu says: "There can be no liberty where the legislative, executive and judiciary powers are united in the same person or body of magistrates."

The people in our government are supreme, and why that obvious clause was inserted in our State Constitution, which was framed in 1869, can only be accounted for by the number of Northern adventurers who met in the convention which framed that instrument.

The appointive system is arbitrary and unjust, because, under its regime, the judicial officers are appointed to judge the life, reputation and property of the citizens without having the least chance to say who shall or who shall not be judge.

The judges are nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and it is evident that the Governor cannot tell who is the best man for every section in the broad territory under his management.

The appointive system is tottering and crumbling everywhere, with the weight of its own corruption; because, it is anti-Republican, and inconsistent, and at war with our theory of government.

Our Constitution, and all of the laws in existence under it, are wholly silent upon the idea of the life tenure of office, excepting only in the case of judge, and why that exception should be found there, is because, of the Federalist referred to, to whom the whole plan was but an experiment, which they feared might not be successful, but which the experience of the large and densely populated States of New York and Ohio, and many others, covering a period of more than twenty years, has quieted, and has triumphantly proven to be the purest, safest and most successful policy ever pursued with respect to the judiciary. This long trial of an elective judiciary presents not a single established case of corruption on the part of the judge, and not a case of impeachment has arisen under it; whereas hardly a session of the Legislature and Congress within the past twenty years but whose records will show propositions for the impeachment of judges holding their positions by appointment. And several of that character are to-day under consideration in Congress by the Committee on Impeachments, viz: Judges Durell of La., Delahay of Kans., Chase of Md., Peck of Mo., and Watrouse of Texas.

Perhaps I could find no example of the appointive system which would illustrate its past history better than George Jeffreys, who was Chief Justice of England during the reign of James the Second. For he worked against the city of London which had been his first patron, and tried to destroy its liberties. He was one of the counsel for the Crown on the trial of Lord Russell, and conducted himself so villainously that he was made Chief Justice of England, in order to effect the destruction of Algernon Sidney. He was also concerned in many other judicial murders of the same character; he presided at the trial of Oates and that of Baxter. On May 15th, 1685, James the Second made him a peer by the title of Baron Jeffreys of Wem. He was the second Chief Justice of England, in England, Hubert de Burgh being the first. And of the prisoners brought before him 320 were hanged and 841 ordered to be transported and sold into the slavery of the tropics. He boasted that he had hanged more men than all his predecessors since the conquest.

It may be easily perceived by any intelligent, unprejudiced observer that this appointive system is repugnant to our best interests, both in the State and United States Courts. It was born of a wrong impression and is destined to an inglorious end. Respectfully,

JOHN E. BLANHEIM.

THE Last Days of the Great Bankrupt Sale.

To-day and to-morrow will positively close the great bankrupt sale of dry goods, by Messrs. Green & Williams, at their auction house, corner of Tenth and D streets, Washington, D. C. As the balance of this immense consignment of first-class goods must be closed out at some price to-day and to-morrow, it offers dealers, as well as retail purchasers, inducements of a most attractive character.

By L. D. Harrison, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE SALE OF SUPERIOR OIL CHROMOS.

Will be sold, commencing SATURDAY, May 9th, at 7 p. m., and continued on MONDAY, May 10th, at 10 a. m., and 7 p. m., at No. 105 King street, a large consignment of superior OIL CHROMOS, copies of Oil Paintings from the Art Galleries of Europe. Sold also at private sale to those who can't attend the auction. See Catalogues out. my 8-2t

IMPROVED ORDER RED M. E. N.

OSCEOLA TRIBE, No. 1, I. O. R. M., WILL GIVE A GRAND BALL WITH A WAR DANCE, AT HARMONIE HALL, ON THE EVENING OF TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF MAY.

For the benefit of the widows and orphans of members of the Tribe. my 8-3t

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! We are furnishing all of the latest styles, made by measure, and a fit guaranteed in every instance. B. sons one, two or three, as desired. Call and have your measure taken. my 8

D. F. WITMER CO.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

While for legitimate business purposes we hear no complaint of the scarcity of money, outside of commercial circles there continues to be a decided stringency, and rates keep up. In New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore money continues in ample supply, and in New York call loans are as low as 2 1/2 per cent, while in Baltimore borrowers in good credit find no difficulty in obtaining accommodations at 6 1/4 per cent for mercantile paper. The New York Stock market was less active yesterday, though the feeling was feverish and prices fluctuated considerably, closing generally lower. Gold was firmer, closing at 112 1/2. Railroad securities are weak; O. A. & M. 7s are quoted at 80 1/2, and W. & O. bonds at 75 1/2. Corporation of Alexandria 6 1/2, with sales of small lots at the latter figures.

Alexandria Market, May 8, 1874.

FLOUR, Superfine.....	\$5 25	a 6 75
Extra.....	5 00	a 6 25
Family.....	4 25	a 5 00
Family choice.....	9 25	a 9 50
WHEAT, common to fair.....	1 50	a 1 55
Fair to good.....	1 65	a 1 80
Good to prime.....	1 75	a 1 80
Prime to choice red.....	1 80	a 1 82
Prime choice to white.....	1 80	a 1 82
CORN, white.....	0 80	a 0 80
Mixed.....	0 75	a 0 80
Yellow.....	0 70	a 0 79
RYE.....	0 85	a 0 93
OATS.....	0 58	a 0 62
BUTTER, prime.....	0 35	a 0 38
Common to middling.....	0 20	a 0 20
EGGS.....	0 15	a 0 18
IRISH POTATOES.....	0 85	a 1 05
BACON, Hams, country.....	0 11	a 0 12 1/2
Western.....	0 14	a 0 16
Sides.....	0 10 1/2	a 0 11 1/2
Shoulders.....	0 8 1/2	a 0 8 1/2
LARD.....	0 11 1/2	a 0 12 1/2
PLASTER, ground, per ton.....	7 50	a 0 00
Ground, in bags or barrels.....	8 50	a 0 00
Ground, in bags, returned.....	9 00	a 0 00
Lump.....	5 25	a 5 50
SALT, G. A. (Liverpool).....	1 20	a 1 40
Time.....	2 20	a 2 40
Turk's Island.....	0 35	a 0 40
WOOL, common unwashed.....	0 25	a 0 28
Washed.....	0 35	a 0 38
Merino, unwashed.....	0 35	a 0 38
Merino washed.....	0 35	a 0 38

REMARKS.—We have but little change to note in Flour; there is but a light local demand, dealers buying for immediate wants only; prices are not materially altered. Wheat has been very active all the week, with moderate receipts, all the offerings being taken by millers and shippers; the market closes active and firm; offerings to-day of 1491 bushels red, with sales at 165, 170 and 181 for fair to strictly prime, and 182 for a choice lot. Corn has been in fair receipt, and the market has been active all the week, closing firm, particularly for mixed lots; offerings to-day of 456 bushels, with sales of mixed at 72 for a damaged lot, and 75, 78 and 80 for ordinary to good samples. Rye is quiet and unchanged; offerings light, with sales at 90 and 92. Oats are dull, and prices are off; some sales to-day were withdrawn; offerings 934 bushels, with sales at 62. But or and Eggs are scarce and wanted; prices are unchanged. There is a good demand for Potatoes, and prices are advancing. Bacon is steady. The demand for Plaster is good, and the stock is well worked off. Lump is still quoted at 5 25 to 5 50. Salt is very firm at the advance previously noted. Wool is unchanged.

ALEXANDRIA FISH MARKET, May 8.—The receipts of fresh fish at the city fishwharf since yesterday's report have been 250,000 Herrings, which sold at from 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 per thousand; 15,000 Shad, which brought from 11 00 to 12 per hundred, and an exceedingly small supply of Rock and Perch, which sold at high figures.

ALEXANDRIA CATTLE MARKET, May 8.—The offerings of Cattle, Sheep and Lambs, Hogs and Cows and Calves were quite limited this week, with the exception of the latter. Prices ranged as follows: Cattle 4 to 7c; Sheep 5 to 6c; Lambs 3 to 5c per head; Hogs 7 to 8c net, and Cows and Calves 20 to 30c per head. The market for all kinds of stock is fairly active.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, May 7, 1874. Prices to-day for Beef Cattle ranged as follows: Best Beef at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; generally rated first quality at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; medium to good fair quality at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; inferior Steers, Oxen and Cows at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; inferior and lowest grades of Cattle 0 00 to 2 00—general average of the market to-day 5 50; extreme range of prices 4 1/2 to 5 3/4. Most of the sales were from 6 00 to 7 00 per 100 lbs. To receive for the receipts for the week 1183 head last week, and 1297 head same time last year. Total sales for the week 1057 head, against 957 last week, and 1203 head same time last year. The market has been more active this week throughout than last week.

Cows and Calves are scarce and in good demand at 35 to 50 per head. Receipts this week 2305 head.

Hogs.—The arrivals during the past week have been quite fair in point of numbers, if not as to quality, in which we have no improvement to note. Prices have continued about as last week, showing no material variation. The demand throughout the week has been fair, though not quite so good towards the close of the market as it was a day or two ago, and prices are at a stand, with light arrivals and few sales. We quote at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 per 100 lbs net, with few at the latter price, and those choice. Receipts this week 8890 head.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, May 6, 1874.—Beefsteers—To-day's receipts were 174 cars, or 2827 head, mainly medium to fair Steers, including 28 cars of Texas and Cherokee Cattle. Ordinary to good Texas and Cherokees were sold at 10 1/2 to 11c per lb, and common to best native Steers at 10 1/2 to 11c per lb gross.

Calves.—The market was dull, irregular and unsettled. A few choice Veals were sold at 8 1/2 to 9c per lb, but the bulk of the sales ranged from 4c to 7c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were 336 head, making 450 for two days. Fair to good clipped Sheep were sold at 8 1/2 to 9c per lb; fair unshorn Sheep at 8 1/2 to 9c per lb; ordinary to choice Lambs at 12 1/2 to 15c per lb.

Hogs.—Receipts to-day 8270 Hogs. Dressed Hogs were easier at 7 1/2 to 8c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET, May 7.—Cattle.—Receipts 3600; more active, and prices steeper at yesterday's decline, fair Steers selling at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; good to really choice 5 50 to 5 75; extra 6 1/2 to 6 25; stockers 3 75 to 4 15; shipments 700. Hogs.—Receipts 16,000; moderate active. Yesterday's decline, but business is mainly confined to best grades, good to choice selling at 5 50 to 5 75; medium lots 5 30 to 5 50; common 4 60 to 5 35; shipments 2000. Sheep active and firm at full previous prices; receipts 800.

GEORGETOWN CATTLE MARKET, May 7.—There were 125 Cattle, 500 Sheep and Lambs and 40 Cows and Calves offered to-day, with sales of Cattle at 4 to 7c, Sheep 4 to 7c, Lambs 3 to 5c per head, and Cows and Calves 20 to 30c per head. Owing to the limited supply of Cattle and No. 1 Sheep and Lambs, the sales of such were quite active, while inferior Sheep and Lambs and Cows and Calves were dull.

RICHMOND CATTLE MARKET, May 7, 1874.—120 head of common extra Cattle sold from 4 to 6c gross; 100 head of Sheep 5 to 7c clipped 4 to 6c gross; Hogs 7 to 8c net; Veals 5 to 8c for extra, and Lambs at from 4 to 5c per head.

LYNCHBURG MARKET, May 7.—There is a fair supply of Flour, with a moderate demand. Wheat quiet and unchanged at 16 1/2 to 17c for red and white. Corn is in light receipt, and prices are steady at 55 to 58. Oats 50 to 55, and quiet.

RICHMOND MARKET, May 7.—The market is very quiet, except for Corn, which is active,

with small offerings. No sales of Wheat reported on "Change, and quotations unchanged. Sales of Corn at 58 1/2, and Oats at 65.

FREDERICKSBURG MARKET, May 7.—Market quiet, with limited receipts of